WITH WEARINESS AND BURNING PAIN

S FROM WEST LINED WITH GERMANS.

coming of Hun Troops Demobilization Arrangeents Made in Berlin.

Times-Phil. Ledger Cop. Cable.) on, Dec. 21.—The German w contains numerous reports homecoming of the German and of the arrangements for lisation. Theoretically, the demobilization is being organ-rom Berlin, where Lieut.-Col. a "state commissary for demo-ton." Throughout Prussia, at ite, the presidents of provinces ting as local authorities for desaution.

ry attempt is apparently being to honor the returning soldiers a spirit of a leading article in rankfurter Zeitung, which said: r soldiers are coming back from ar. All the roads from the west ickly covered with their coland long streams of wagons and the railway bridges of the are packed with them. Covwith mud, bearing every sign ain, their heads both with wearend burning pain, our sons and with mud. bearing every sign sin, their beads bent with wearand burning pain, our sons and ers return to us—two million, million, four million and more annot greet them with loud so or with flowers, whose bright would only hurt their eyes and hearts. But greet them we will waving flags of honor, with the evergreens of Germany, and a silent, powerful grip of the which will tell them that we are to have them back, and, above hat we are grateful to them, an soldiers, we greet you. Gery has lost her war, but you have your war. You have saved Gery's honor and so given the fand the bossibility of building up afresh."

ter the first few days of the arice the Berlin authorities ded that the first confusion due to premature breaking up of units be lines of communication had

premature breaking up of units he lines of communication had overcome, and that the demoation was proceeding "according lan"—thanks largely to the local peration of the workmen's and ers' councils. Theoretically, at rate, transport workers are between corner with the electricity, and water supplies. A typical age from Karlsruhe to the Berokul Angeiger says: kel Angeiger says: homeward march of the Ger-roops through Baden and the nte essumes ever larger pro-is. It proceeded on Sunday onder without any particular ges in so to of a fall of snow, the last three days more than men passed enstward through More than 100,000 passed m. In the neighborhood of through by rail or read. Many a troops along the Swiss from re now going through the Black on foct. Between Nov. 13 and ore then 100,000 soldiers have the Rhine crossings in the of Baden. Karlsruhe is bright troops along the Swiss fronen foct. Retween Nov. 13 and ore then 100,000 soldiers have

with flags, and when the decorated motors pass through the streets the soldiers are enthusiastically welcomed by the crowds. Large numbers of PRACTICED DECEDT nirmen are flying eastward over

FOOD SHORTAGE MYTH

Must Confine Facilities to Supplies
Great Nutritive Value. London, Dec. 8.—The Cologne Ga

zette published on Nov. 16 an article called "Armistice and Food Supply, by a specialist named Octolshofen, who argues that there can be no question of a shortage of food in Germany, but of a shortage of food in Germany, but that it is urgently necessary to reduce the stock of cattle. He also maintains that Germany can deal with the transport problem by readjustments—reducing the transport of potatoes and vegetables, and confining transport facilities to foods of greater nutritive value in proportion to their bulk.

The writer advocates the killing of the ratificials, about 10 particular, about 10 proportion of the rational statement of th

The writer advocates the killing of pigs in particular, abolition of the rationing of sugar and restriction of rall-way consignments of corn, sugar, live cattle, meat, fats, poultry, eggs and cheese. Dealing with the harvest, apart from barley and oats, at not less than 13,000,000 tons, and the potato harvest at about 47,500,000 tons. He points out that Germany must have an abundance of sugar, because most of the German sugar has hitherto been used as raw material for munitions, and now Germany has a sugar harvest of about 1,800,000 tons, as compared with a peace to extract spirit from potatoes for munitions purposes. The writer de-

clares:

"Even after the armistice there is an abundance of food in Germany for the feeding of the population, if we reduce the stock of cattle * * There is absolutely no danger of a famine in absolutely no danger of a famine in Germany, especially so soon after the harvest. On the contrary, it is to be expected that the mad food prices will soon fall sharply. The public can contribute to this end if it will avoid all anxious hoarding of supplies and wait for cheaper prices."

It is obvious that no minor inaccuracies that there may be in such expert German statements can affect their value as a refutation of the exaggerated government propagands.

NOT GOING TO FRANCE

of Peace Conference.
New York, Dec. 34.—Col. Theodore
Roosevelt, through his secretary, today
denied that he intended to go to Paris

during the peace conference.

"There is absolutely no truth in the report," replied the colonel's secretary after he had read a dispatch to Mr. Roosevelt, in which it was stated that the ex-president was expected in Paris in February. in February.
"Col. Roosevelt has not made

PRACTICED DECEPTION

NEWSY LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

Lieut. Finch Clark Says German Soldiers Were Surprised at Surrender.

Relatives of Lieut. Finch Clark. who is with his regiment in France, are in receipt of an interesting letter from the young officer, who states that he is well and happy. Lieut. Clark attended the first training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and before his entrance into the army was a well known newspaper man of Nashville. He has many friends in Chat-tanooga which he made while at-tending the training camp. Lieut. Clark is the son of Battle Clark, advertising manager of the Nashville Banner, and a nephew of J. B. Clark,

of this city.

young lieutenant wrote that the thing that struck him most forcibly was the outrageous reports that have been spread in Germany by the German newspapers. He stated he conversed with a number of Ger-mans and they told him they thought the Americans were unusually brave to keep coming to France when they had suffered loss by submarines of 400,000 men. He said that they were also surprised that the Americans could do such fighting with only 550,000 men in the field. Lieut. Clark quickly dispelled this idea and startled his listeners when he told them the Americans had more than 2,000,000 men in the field and their losses by submarines had been less

He said he visited the city of Meiz and during his stay in that city a giant statue of Frederick II, was pulled over and destroyed by French citizens. This, he said, greatly angered the German inhabitants and serious trouble was narrowly averted After visiting Metz, he left on a train for a nearby German town, and on the train he sat by a deep-dyed-in the-wool German woman and she began the conversation by saying "Don't you think it brutal and horrible for the French to destroy the statue of Frederick II.?" Lieut. Clark told the woman that his entrance into the army had somewhat dulled his finer senses, but that he didn't pay so much attention to that when the atrocities of the Germans were so horrible in detail. He said the old woman didn't speak to him

Lieut. Clark stated that the Germans he conversed with told him that the unconditional surrender of the Germans came like a thunderstorm plans for going to France. He may go out of a clear sky to the German people for the reason they had been so mislead by the German newspapers. He said the German newspa-pers had never published a single letory of the Americans, but instead had continually misled the people by the publication of continued German

another time.

He stated he and his men didn't

now as they were seeing and learning much they were not in a particular hurry to come back. However, he said the statue in New York harbor would be a welcome sight to the American boys.

NEED OF LEAGUE GROWING

Trouble About Spanish Mules and Gernian Ships Could Be Solved.

(Chicago News.)

Paris—On every side international incidents indicate the need of a league of

cidents indicate the need of a league of nations. There is the trouble about Spanish mules and German ships. Everybody konws that Spain took over German ships interned in Spanish ports in exchange for Spanish ships which German submarinea had sunk. France notified Spain that she would not let these ships sail under the Spanish flag. Now for the mules. The American army needed Spanish mules because operations in the Argonne were brought to a standstill when the motor transportation could not work in the mud. The French government had promised mules, but could not furnish them. Gen. Pershing sent an American plenipotentiary to Spain to get mules. The American representative told the Spanish government that this was Spain's last chance to do a favor to the United States during the war, and within a week 25,000 mules were on the way to the American front. America paid \$2.000,000 for them.

After this transaction had been concluded the Spanish government said to

000,000 for them.

After this transaction had been concluded the Spanish government said to the American representative: "The cluded the Spanish government said to the American representative: "The French navy has forbidden our salling the ships we took from Germany. We do not ask for a final title to the ships and we will hold them and their earnings in trust, but we would like to use the ships, because tonnage is scarce and people go hungry, although food exists. Won't you get us permission to use these ships?"

The French government refused this request because the French suspected that Germany had consented to transfer the ships to Spain—a transaction which under international law would be illegal—and in the confusion of the final settlement France feared that Spain might hold the title to these ships when Germany had not the resources to pay

Germany had not the resources to pay all the just claims which the allies had against her. A league of nations could take over these ships and operate them in the interest of humanity without de-priving the real owner of his final title.

EFFICIENCY OF DRY ARMY

Gen. Wood Calls Attention to Record of Men.

(Kansas City Star.)

Before an audience of more than 1,000 at the annual dinner of Orient chapter, 192, Royas Arch Masons, at the Hotel Baltimore last night, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood made a lasting impression in an address.

After giving all praise to the men of the middle west who made up the Eighty-ninth division, Gen. Wood contintinued:

"There is one thing which, while it does not add to the efficiency of an army, and that is a dry nation. So far as the army is concerned, the nation has been dry. We could not have accomplished 30 per cent. of the work we did if it had not been. Our men in the camps always were it and ready for work, due solely to the fact that the camps were dry.

The Dry Division.

solely to the fact that the camps were dry.

The Dry Division.

"The Eighty-ninth division, your own, was the first national army division allowed to go over the roads in France without supervision and it was the first to be placed in charge of a sector of the line without supervision of the French or British. At last reports it had captured 4,900 boche prisoners without the loss of a single man. It has in its possession many captured documents, one of which testifies to its efficiency. This was from a German commander notifying his men that a new American division was before them, fresh in the service but unusually efficient, and the Germans were warned to be on the lookout for your boys of the middle west. And well they might."

Gep. Wood discussed the problem of a league of nations in much the same manner as He has in his recent public addresses here. In closing he added: "I hope no visionary ideals or schemes will arise to disrupt an alliance for the peace of the world."

Paris, Dec. 24.—(Havas)—Count Ro-menones, the Spainsh premier, yester-day visited the invaded region in Champagne and also Rheims. On his view the scenes of desolation wrought by the Germans would feel the same indignation as he felt for German coniffering and efforts of France.

ARRESTS IN SHEFFIELD

Number Heid in Connection With Lynching.

Sheffield. Ala.. Dec. 24.—The office of the county clerk of Colbert county reports this morning the arrests of Fred McGregor and George Arbuckle, alias Frank, of Sheffield. in addition to the fourteen arrests already made in connection with the lynching of Will Byrd and George Whitesides here in November. Both men are charged with murder in the first degree. There are still eight out of twenty-four warrants in this connection which have not been returned by the sheriff.

Fifteen warrants for violation of the prohibition law, robbery, conducting public gambling houses and other offenses have not been reported as having been served.

M'KELLAR'S RESOLUTION

Calling for War Cost Figures Passed by Senate.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The senate last night adopted a resolution by Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, calling on all department heads and members of the cabinet to supply the senate with figures showing the cost of the war. A resolution by Sunator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, calling for bi-weekly reports on the number of civil employes in the departments, also was adopted.

IMPRISONED IN GERMANY

List of American Soldiers and Where They are Located.

Washington, Dec. 24.—A list of soldiers who have been reported prisoners of war in Germany issued by the war department, included the following:

At Camp Lechenfeld: Private Homer Hudson, Clyde, Miss.
Reported to be at a hospital: Liuet.

Altred H. Walker, Durham, N. C.
At an unknown camp: Corporal Klutz B. Clippard, Maiden, N. C.; Privates Walter McCaleb, Hickman, Tenn.; Leonard H. Carver, Mount Juliet, Tenn.; Charlie A. Grubbs, Greenbriar, Route, Robertson county, Tenn.; Fred Haney, Greenville, Tenn.; Robert H. Moore, Brush Creek, Tenn.; Purley J. Taylor, Stecoah, N. C.; Robin Walker, Weanesford, N. C. and Samuel Winstead, Spring Hope, N. C.

TRY TO RESCUE LIQUOR.

Crowd of Negroes With Buckets and Pans Dip Whisky Out of Gutters.
Macon, Ga., Dec. 24.—A crowd of negroes with bottles, buckets and pans stooped over the gutters in which was flowing 150 gallons of whisky seized recently, which had been poured into the gutters near the court house late yesterday. It was finally necessary to call out the fire department to turn on the hose to keep the crowd from rescuing the whisky. The liquor was a shipment recently seized when it arrived from Cincinnati, billed as tar.

Dismiss Mooney's PAL
San Francisco, Dec. 24—Three charges of murder against Edward D. Nolan, co-defendant of Thomas J. Mooney in the Preparedness day bomb murder cases here, were dismissed by Superior Judge Franklin A. Griffin Monday because of lack of evidence. Judge Griffin tried and sentenced Mooney. Five charges of murder remain against Nolan in two other courts

BERLIN BEGINS DRIVE AGAINST BLOCKADE

DIPLOMATS WOULD ALTER POLITICAL SITUATION.

Winning of "Peace of Right" Their Task-More Active Foreign Policy.

London Times-Phil. Ledger Cop.

Correspondence.)
London, Dec. 8.—There can be little doubt that German diplomacy is pulling itself together for one last effort to change the whole political situation before Germany goes into the peace conference. The idea is to make the continuation of the block-ade a test question, and to see whether, by an immediate diplomatc offensive aimed at the point function between the ellies and the Inited States, Germany can est ish, as a matter of principle, her "equal rights." The Frankfurter Zeitung published

recently an obviously semi-official leading article, called "Our Right to which deserves every attention. After saying that the German 'government" confines itself to domestic controversies, and to the is-sue of lamentations, the writer said: "Have we then lost all sense of the fact that for world-policy a defeated Germany, and above all a German republic which is winning its way to

democratic freedom, is a tremendous political, economic and moral power. f only all the governing and administrative organs, and with them the masses of the people, in all their measures remain conscious that a united Germany, which is engaged a self-determination on a thoroughy democratic basis, is entitled to nake demands? will have to be heard, for, after these years of devastation and destruction, there exists everywhere in the world the need for internation order and just reconstruction. Germany will have to be hear ause secure existence, even for victorious states, depends upon the consolidation of a German democracy and upon the defeat of all the forces which aim at terror and destruction. This Germany will have to be heard, not least because the largely conceievd rearrangement, which is to unite the people, and of which Wilson has become the champion, is unthinkable without a Ger-

and economic strength.

"The German republic can and will be one of the strongest supports of the ideal demands which Wilson has set up, to the discomfiture of the imperialistic circles among the western powers, the acceptance of which by the entente governments although in the first instance with considerable alterations—he has achieved, and the practical realization of which he will advocate in

many that has been given new moral

person at the peace conference."

Campaign Against Blockade.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that President Wilson was quite right in regarding "the old Ger-Germany" as an obstacle to a real league of nations, but that "the new German republic will become one of his most valuable allies," if the Germans avoid disorder, and remember that "their greatest task is still to win the peace of right." The jour-nal then develops its argument that German diplomacy must make haste "to bring more clearly into the fore-ground the work for a duly just in-ternational order," and that the thing to do is to attack the block-

"The decisive moment has come; if justice does not win through now, it will never win through. This is the hour in which the German re-Says Ambassador if They Could See Paris, Dec. 24 - Ill Work.

the seas, to demand protection for the weak (physically, we ourselves have been laid low), to demand the equal rights of all peoples in every respect, the spirit which led him to combat the English contraband pol-icy and the inhuman hunger blockade as contrary to international law, must now make itself heard; and it must be said that this spirit fills our new Germany and will be the breath of life of the German republic. We must proclaim this not merely in the sense that we are ready to assume the duties which result from it; we must also proclaim our rights."

NEED FOR RESUMPTION

Council of Defense Urges Co-Operation in Public Improvements.

Nashville, Dec. 24.-(Special.)-The United States employment service and labor representatives in the war industries board both expect a surplus of labor and a shortage of jobs during the late winter. For that reason all counties and municipalities should begin construction of desired improvements as early as possible in order that return.

ties and municipalities should begin construction of desired improvements as early as possible in order that returning soldiers and sailors and workers from war industries may be given employment. This, in substance, is the message received today by Maj. Rutledge Smith, chairman of the State Council of Defense, with the request that it be given all due publicity.

The secretary of war and the director of the Council of National Defense have sent the following message: "The employment of discharged soldiers and sailors and war workers from war industries is one of the most important tasks now before the country. We strongly urge that in sections where a surplus of labor exists all public improvements be advanced in order to absorb labor."

In many of the larger cities and towns an industrial survey has been productive of much good. In Nashville, for instance, a canvass of the various industrial plants of the city developed openings for 1509 returning soldiers and

trial plants of the city developed open-ings for 1,500 returning soldiers and sailors.

The Council of Defense urges that all

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

Cards From Over There Come From Former Members of News Staff.

The Chattanooga News is in receipt of Christmas cards from over there. The greetings on this Joyous day, the greatest Christmas in world's history, were received from Maj. J. P. Fyfe and James F. Massey, former members of The News editorial staff, who answered the call to the nation's flag and went overseas to do their share for liberty and democracy.

HEALS

On face. Large, sore and red. Scaled over. In patches on forehead and cheeks. Itched causing scratching and face burned as if on fire. Looked so badly, ashamed to go out. Looked so badly, ashamed to go out.
Lasted over a year. Saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to try them. Used one cake Soap with two boxes Ointment and was healed.

From aigned statement of Mrs.
Willie Mae Storey, 360 Cloverhurst
Ave., Athens, Ga., Dec. 14, 1917.
Use Cuticura Soan and Ointment

Use Cuticura Soap and Ointme



MORE LIGHT-LESS CURRENT THE "100 POINT" UNIT FIXTURE

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Ask to See This New "Wonder Light"

MILLS & LUPTON SUPPLY CO. THE HOUSE OF SUPER-SERVICE

Phones Main 115, 608, 1475, 6966

H-A-U-L-I-N-G



CALL MAIN 197 WHEN YOU WANT LIGHT OR HEAVY HAULING SEVEN BIG STRONG TRUCKS A YOUR SERVICE

FRYAR'S TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

Remember Your



WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PLEDGE



A Christmas Gift With a Meaning

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Hamilton County War Savings Committee

33 First National Bank Building



Cattle Buying For Swift & Company

Swift & Company buys more than 9000 head of cattle on an average, every market day.

Each one of them is "sized up" by experts.

Both the packer's buyer and the commission salesman must judge what amount of meat each animal will yield, and how fine it will be, the grading of the hide, and the quantity and quality of the fat.

Both must know market conditions for live stock and meat throughout the country. The buyer must know where the different qualities, weights, and kinds of cattle can be best marketed as beef. If the buyer pays more than the animal is worth, the packer loses money on it. If he offers less, another packer, or a shipper or feeder, gets it away from him.

If the seller accepts too little, the live-stock raiser gets less than he is entitled to. If he holds out for more than it is worth, he fails to make a sale.

A variation of a few cents in the price per hundred pounds is a matter of vital importance to the packer, because it means the difference between profit and loss.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Chattanooga Local Branch, 1001-03 Chestnut Street R. M. McCroan, Manager

